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LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BUREAU OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION PROSECUTIONS JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION

JACKIE LACEY • District Attorney
JOHN K. SPILLANE • Chief Deputy District Attorney
JOSEPH P. ESPOSITO • Assistant District Attorney

SCOTT K. GOODWIN - Director

March 16, 2016

Captain Steven Katz Homicide Bureau Los Angeles Sheriff's Department I Cupania Circle Monterey Park, California 91755

RE: J.S.I.D. File #15-0172

L.A.S.D. File #015-04772-2177-057

Dear Captain Katz:

The Justice System Integrity Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has completed its review of the April 10, 2015, non-fatal shooting of Teshawn Gathier by a member of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. Our detailed analysis of this incident is contained in the attached memorandum.

Very truly yours,

JACKIE LAGEY District Attorney

JAMES GARRISON

Head Deputy District Attorney Justice System Integrity Division

c:

Deputy

MEMORANDUM

TO:	CAPTAIN STEVEN KATZ Homicide Bureau Los Angeles Sheriff's Department 1 Cupania Circle Monterey Park, California 91755
FROM:	JUSTICE SYSTEM INTEGRITY DIVISION Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
SUBJECT:	Officer Involved Shooting of Teshawn Gathier J.S.I.D. File #15-0172 LASD File #015-04772-2177-057
DATE:	March 16, 2016
The Justice System Integrity I completed its review of the Ap Sheriff's Department (LASD) lawfully in self-defense.	Division of the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has pril 10, 2015, non-fatal shooting of Teshawn Gathier by Los Angeles Deputy We have concluded that Deputy
on April 10, 2015. The Distric	nand Center was notified of the shooting at approximately 4:54 a.m., ct Attorney Response Team responded to the location. They were circumstances surrounding the shooting and a walk-through of the
photographic evidence and wi	d on investigative reports, forensic science firearms analysis reports, tness statements prepared by the LASD and submitted to this office zman. The voluntary statements of Deputy were considered in
FACTUAL ANALYSIS	
On April 10, 2015, at approximately 3:15 a.m., tow truck driver tow truck to located at Juniper Street in the City of Los Angeles. The exterior sliding gate of the tow yard was closed and there were no other employees at the location. looked up and down the street to make sure that no one was around and then opened the gate with a hand held remote. backed the flatbed truck in and closed the gate. Unknown to Teshawn Gathier had walked into the tow yard as was backing in. exited the flatbed and walked into a small, elevated mobile office in the southeast corner of the tow yard. exited the office, walked back to his flatbed, and saw Gathier entering a Buick vehicle about thirty feet away. Believing he was the only employee at the tow yard, and approximately and asked him to call the police.	

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The Buick, which was facing southbound, was parked to the northeast of tow truck. The vehicle had been stored on the lot for approximately one week and Gathier had no ownership interest in it.

five to seven minutes later, Gathier turned on the Buick's headlights. called notified him that he had called the Sheriff's Department, and agreed that should block the exit with his flatbed. moved his flatbed in a diagonal position to block the sliding gate, and Gathier turned off the Buick's headlights. advised that Sheriff's deputies were at opened the sliding gate with the remote. the location and Deputies Jaime Huerta and Gregory Boling, in full uniform, responded to a call of a possible burglary at the tow yard. As they walked into the tow yard, they observed flatbed, pointing over his shoulder at Gathier sitting in the Buick. Gathier sat in the driver's seat with the engine running. With their departmentally issued weapons drawn, Huerta approached the driver's side of the Buick and Boling approached the passenger side. Standing approximately four feet from the Buick, Huerta pointed his service weapon and attached flashlight at Gathier, who did not respond. The deputies ordered him to turn off the engine, but Gathier continued revving it, causing the Buick to rock back and forth. Gathier quickly accelerated forward, crashing into the driver's side of the flatbed and the tow yard fence, and then backing up a short distance. to further block the exit with his flatbed, and then to exit his truck and the tow Huerta told complied with the request and walked across the street. Huerta and Boling continued to order Gathier to turn off the engine but he ignored them. Huerta broke the driver's side window with his baton and told Gathier to turn off the vehicle. Gathier backed the vehicle up to its original position, and then drove forward towards Huerta. Huerta jumped out of the way but his hand was struck by the vehicle's side mirror.² Gathier backed the vehicle up again, continued revving the engine and driving the vehicle back and forth, striking the side of flatbed and the fence.3 Gathier also reached under the dash area of the vehicle, and held his hands and fingers up as if he was gripping a gun, however the deputies observed that his hands were empty. Boling requested the assistance of additional deputies for an assault upon a deputy. Additional uniformed deputies, including Christopher Valente, Travis Dowdy and responded to Boling's request.4 Huerta and Valente used a different flatbed truck located southeast of Gathier's vehicle as cover. and Dowdy decided to use the same flatbed truck as Huerta and Valente, and attempted to approach it by walking through the narrow gap between the front of truck and the south fence of the tow yard. As made his approach through the narrow gap, Gathier drove backwards and then accelerated forward, striking the rear of flatbed. Unsure of which direction the flatbed was going to move and fearing he would be struck by jumped into a small space between the office and the fence in the southeast corner of the was positioned just east of the front of flatbed and stood on the side rail of a ladder that was laying on its side adjacent to the fence. Gathier continued driving forward and Valente fired non-lethal pepper balls through the open driver's side window of the Buick. Gathier again slammed his car into flatbed, causing Gathier's vehicle to turn towards direction. Gathier backed the vehicle up, accelerated forward and drove at a high rate of speed who was still standing between the mobile office and the south fence. Gathier flatbed, pushing it forward and narrowing the small gap between flatbed and the south fence. Turning his wheels in a southeast direction, Gathier continued driving yelled out that he was trapped and would have to fire his service directly towards

² Huerta suffered a cut and swelling on his left middle finger.

From outside the tow yard, could no longer see Gathier, but saw his flatbed moving as it was being hit and also saw the gate being pushed forward.

⁴ An aerial unit also responded and ordered Gathier to exit the vehicle.

Gathier from his service weapon. Gathier crashed into again yelled out that he was trapped and fired four or five month times at Gathier. Gathier's vehicle hit ten feet in front of No longer revving the engine, Gathier leaned towards the passenger side of the vehicle. Unsure if Gathier was arming himself or was going to accelerate towards him again, escaped through the gap between flatbed and the fence.
Deputies Valente, Dowdy and Huerta approached Gathier to remove him from the vehicle. Gathier initially resisted their attempts to extract him from the vehicle but he was eventually taken into custody. ⁷
Paramedics transported Gathier to St. Francis Medical Center where he was treated for gunshot wounds to his left wrist and left shoulder.
Statement of Teshawn Gathier
Gathier gave a Mirandized statement to LASD detectives on April 10, 2015. Gathier said the told him to go into the tow yard. He went inside to borrow a car so that he could escape from men who were trying to kill him. Deputies shined their flashlights in his face, everyone went crazy and he tried to drive through the gate to get out of there. Gathier pointed his fingers at the deputies as if he was holding a gun because he wanted to scare them. Gathier saw smoke and objects hitting him, and he tried to drive out of the gate when the deputies started shooting at him. He only saw deputies off to the side and did not see the deputy in front of him as he was driving. Gathier did not try to hit anyone with the car and did not remember hitting a deputy with the car mirror. Gathier initially said the deputies were not real law enforcement officers because they were not nice to him. He later said he knew the deputies were real when he saw numerous patrol cars arrive and when they took him into custody because they handcuffed and beat him. Gathier also said he was hoping to die during the incident.
departmentally issued .45 caliber Sig Sauer firearm was loaded with one round in the chamber and four rounds in the magazine. firearm was normally loaded with one round in the chamber and ten rounds in the magazine; this is consistent with having fired six rounds during the officer-involved shooting. The Buick came to rest with its right front tire wedged against the left front tire of the flatbed. The Buick suffered extensive damage to the interior and exterior, and the flatbed had damage to its exterior control levers, the metal side step beneath the driver's door and the left front tire rim. Gathier was charged in Los Angeles Superior Court case number VA138924 with violations of Penal Code sections 245(c), and 245(a)(1). Gathier also said he heard voices in his head of men who wanted to kill him. He stated he had recently been in custody but did not attend his court appearances because he was in a
there is no information that he was confined to a

mental hospital.

Video of Incident

Surveillance camera equipment inside the tow yard was inoperable.

Sergeant Jose Ovalle, who appears to be standing on the passenger side of process of flatbed, videotaped portions of the incident with a handheld camera. A deputy is heard ordering Gathier to exit the car and advising another deputy to use the pepper ball device. Gathier drives the Buick back and forth, strikes flatbed and drives out of view. A few seconds later, gunshots can be heard. Deputies can be heard yelling that is trapped. Ovalle did not capture the deputy-involved shooting due to his position and movements during the incident.

Surveillance video from a neighboring business did not capture the deputy-involved shooting but did show the exterior of the tow yard. Gathier is seen walking southbound, on the west sidewalk towards the intersection of Juniper Street and 90th Street, adjacent to the east gate of the tow yard. A flatbed truck can be seen approaching the tow yard and the south gate opening. After the truck backs into the tow yard, Gathier walks through the gate and out of sight. The gate closes and reopens several minutes later as a marked patrol car arrives. Additional deputies arrive and some enter the tow yard while some remain outside. The flatbed and the south exterior gate violently move and shake at various times. A deputy is seen running at a face pace from the area between the gate and the flatbed.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

California law permits the use of deadly force in self-defense or in the defense of others if it reasonably appears to the person claiming the right of self-defense or the defense of others that he actually and reasonably believed that he or others were in imminent danger of great bodily injury or death. Penal Code § 197; People v. Randle (2005) 35 Cal.4th 987, 994 (overruled on another ground in People v. Chun (2009) 45 Cal.4th 1172, 1201); People v. Humphrey (1996) 13 Cal.4th 1073, 1082; see also, CALCRIM No. 505.

In protecting himself or another, a person may use all the force which he believes reasonably necessary and which would appear to a reasonable person, in the same or similar circumstances, to be necessary to prevent the injury which appears to be imminent. CALCRIM No. 3470. If the person's beliefs were reasonable, the danger does not need to have actually existed. *Id.*

"Where the peril is swift and imminent and the necessity for action immediate, the law does not weigh in too nice scales the conduct of the assailed and say he shall not be justified in killing because he might have resorted to other means to secure his safety." *People v. Collins* (1961) 189 Cal.App.2d 575, 589.

"The 'reasonableness' of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than the 20/20 vision of hindsight....The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation." *Graham v. Conner* (1989) 490 U.S. 386, 396-397.

CONCLUSION

